

with S. Fosca and S. Maria, at Venice. In each of them (and nowhere else), we observe the peculiar bold flower, forming the ornament to the string courses. We find the tooth ornament and the banded shaft at S. Ciriaco and S. Pietro; and S. Ciriaco also possesses a good wheel window.

S. Flavia in Torcello, Venice.—810, restored (D'Agincourt); 950, supposed; repaired 1247 (Knight); eleventh century (D. di Serradifalco). The dome is either destroyed or unfinished. Many of the capitals of external peristyle are cut in the same way as at S. Vitale.

S. Miniato, Florence.—1013 (Knight).

S. Maria della Piazza, Ancona.—Eleventh century (Willis). The pointed arch of side doorway is clearly a later introduction.

S. Maria in Torcello.—1008 (Hope and Willis); 1008 (Bunsen); eleventh century (Knight).

S. Marc, Venice.—1043 to 1071. Some of the details preserved from an old church built c. 332, and rebuilt or altered 828. The architecture borrowed from the East. The chief architects were Italian; and no mention is anywhere made in early writings of the employment of Greek artists (Cicognara).

[There are very few mouldings internally. In some cases the groundwork is sunk in, and the ornament marked out by filling in the groundwork flush in dark cement. The fronts of the triforium are carved with ornaments in slight relief, much like those on the ancient Christian sarcophagi.]

S. Fabiano, Racenna.—1062 (Fabri).

S. Trinità, Verona.—1077 (Maffei).

Parma Cathedral.—1260, finished (Cressy and Taylor); 1050 to 1106 (Hope); eleventh or twelfth century (Willis). Altar to east. Interior.—Everything, even to the grolingo, seems in its original state, except the side chapels.

Pisa Cathedral.—1063 to 1118 (by Buscetto), not a Greek; damaged by fire, 1596, when cupola was rebuilt (Grassi).

S. Niccolò, Bari.—1093 to 1103 (Knight).

Cathedral, Modena.—1099 to 1108; tower in 1224; the pyramidal top added 1319; the cathedral by Lanfrancus (Knight); 1184, consecrated (Fabri).

Cathedral, Messina.—1100; the roof in 1280; the west doorway in 1528.

S. Zeno, Verona.—Date of foundation unknown, but still unfinished in tenth century; restored and enlarged 1136; the wheel window in later times; the campanile 1145–78 (Maffei); 1123, the cloisters restored (Hope).

Leaning Towers, Bologna.—1110 to 1119 (Hope).

S. Prisca, Rome.—1105 (Severano); 772, restored; from foundations, 1098; restored, 1455; built on site of Decius's or Varus's baths (Rossi); 772, restored; original builder unknown; then ruined, and restored 1455 and 1500 (Vasi). Altar to north-east.

S. Maria in Portico, Rome.—1073 (Severano); 523, founded; restored 1073 and 1590, when gilt ceiling was added (Grassi).

S. Bartolomeo all' Isola, Rome.—1113, restored; consecrated 1174 (Severano); 900 (Bunsen). Altar to east.

S. Crispa Cathedral.—1131; finished in eleven months; the old columns of castle were used (Serradifalco).

Chapel Royal, Palermo.—1132, finished (Knight).

Cathedral, Ferrara.—1185, inscription. The interior is entirely modernised.

S. Maria in Trastevere.—220, a small church built; rebuilt 840; restored 590, 720, 780; the whole church restored 848; the tribune, being ruined, rebuilt from foundations 855; also porch and baptistery; 1139, all from foundations (Severano); 1138, all from foundations (Bunsen); 340, the two aisles added, 827; 1142, the end part and tribune added, giving it the form of a cross; the gilt ceiling, 1620; and the windows then enlarged (Rossi); 224, a small church built; rebuilt magnificently 340; restored 707; rebuilt in basilican form 772; restored 1139; portico and front rebuilt 1700 (Vasi).

S. Donato, Murano.—1150 (Cicognara).

Sienna Cathedral.—1169, consecrated; choir faced with black and white marble 1250; facade next hospital finished 1533, by Lasso, &c.; began to be enlarged 1338 (Hore); 1339, the front dates after this (Knight).

Pisa Baptistery.—1152, by Diotisalvi; rebuilt 1278 (Grassi); 1153 to 1350 (Knight).

Cathedral, Chiavari.—1172, pointed arches (D'Agincourt).

Leaning Tower, Pisa.—1174, by Bonanno of Pisa, and William of Innsbruck; the last row of columns added 1350 (Grassi).

T. H. L.

IN PARIS, the monument proposed to be erected to the memory of the late Archbishop has been re-committed to competition, the first attempt having failed to produce an acceptable design.

AWARDS OF OFFICIAL REFEREES.

CUTTING INTO PARTY WALLS.

WITH regard to two fourth-rate buildings at Sandy Hill, in the district of Woolwich, the referees received information that the builder, in erecting the said two buildings, had cut chases in the party walls of the said buildings, contrary to the provisions of the Act. The chases had been cut into two old 9-inch walls, simply for the insertion of jambs to form chimney openings, not for the formation of flues, only the wibes of the flues, in ignorance that the statute prohibited the cutting of such chases.

The referees determined that the chases were and are contrary to the said Act, and they directed the builder as follows,—“forthwith to take down all the brickwork in the chimneys which has been so inserted in the said party walls, and to draw all such bricks in the said party walls as have been cut, and to make good the walls with brickwork in cement, so as to restore the bond of the said walls. And we do further award, that if it be intended to substitute other chimneys without independent backs to the openings and flues, in the place of the chimneys hereby directed to be pulled down, then the stretchers in the place of the new chimneys ought to be drawn, so as to obtain the means of properly bonding together the old and the new work, which latter must be done with sound bricks in cement; and further, that any such works ought to be done to the satisfaction of the district surveyor, and any cutting into the said party wall ought not to be done without the consent of the adjoining owners, or the proper authority in default of such consent.”

WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS.—DIVISION OF STORIES.

With regard to a certain building belonging to the warehouse class, and situate in Shad Thames, in the district of St. John, St. Olave, and St. Thomas, Southwark, and St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, it was alleged that Mr. Salt had “built the said building in one story, such story being in height more than 14 feet, to wit, 40 feet, and the thickness of each of the inclosing walls thereof being less than 20 inches in every part, and not being throughout the whole height thereof, from the top of the footings up to the top of the story, and throughout at the least one-third of the whole length of such wall in piers properly distributed, of the said thickness of 26 inches, and there being no cross or return walls, or other circumstances to allow of any modifications of the said dimensions and thickness.”

At the hearing the district surveyor stated that as there are no floors in the building, but only cross girders laid into the walls, he considers that it is of one story only, and that the said building has been well and substantially built, and is to be used for housing guano in sacks.

It was contended that “the building is required to be used for twelve months only in its present state, and that although the flooring joists and boards were not laid, the girders divided the building into stories, and that they formed a firm tie to the building.”

The referees determined that “the tiers of girders which had been fixed in the back and front walls of the said building did not constitute a floor or floors, so as that the said building can properly be claimed to be divided thereby into several stories, inasmuch as such girders do not of themselves form horizontal platforms;” and they determined that the said several inclosing walls have been built contrary to, and are contrary to the rules and directions contained in the Act; and they directed him “forthwith to amend the said irregular works by fixing such proper floors in the said building; such parts of the said several inclosing walls as may be necessary, being at the same time rebuilt,—so that the said several inclosing walls shall not be of less thickness than the proper thickness in every part according to the height of the said building and of the several stories respectively which such building shall contain, or in default thereof to pull down the said building to within a height not exceeding 12 feet from the surface of the floor thereof.”

PAYMENT FOR PARTY WALLS.

In a case connected with a party-wall in Carnaby-street, Regent-street, wherein we were

professionally concerned, it became a question whether or not the occupier should pay the cost of the wall or the owner, who had but a life interest in it, and this was submitted to the referees. The lease under which the occupier held (from September, 1837, for a term of 24 years, at a fair rent), had in it the following clause:—“And also shall and will at his and their like proper costs and charges, from time to time during the said term hereby granted, when, where, and as often as need or occasion shall require, well and sufficiently repair, uphold, support, maintain, glaze, pave, purge, scour, cleanse, empty, amend, and keep the said messuage or tenement and premises, and all the waincots, rooms, floors, partitions, ceilings, walls, windows, rails, fences, pavements, grates, privies, sinks, drains, sewers, cesspools, gutters, pumps, pipes, cisterns, wells, and water-courses thereto belonging, or which shall or may belong to the same, in, by and with all and all manner of needful and necessary reparations, cleanings, and amendments whatsoever (damages by fire only excepted).” The party-wall was partly pulled down and rebuilt, and partly repaired, and the proportion of the cost which belonged to the repairs was mutually agreed on in the event of the referees deciding that the tenant was not liable to the cost of rebuilding.

The referees determined that the tenant was, under the covenants in his lease, “liable to bear and pay the costs and expenses of repairing the said party-wall, but not the costs and expenses of pulling down and rebuilding such parts thereof as were pulled down and rebuilt.”

The cost of rebuilding, above that of the repairs, was 72l. 4s. 9d., and on further submission to the referees, they decided that the owner of the life-interest, aged 55 years, should pay of this 42l. 15s. 9d., and the remainder should be paid after her death by the persons who will be interested in the house, or in the moneys arising from the sale of it.

TROSSACHS INN AND CHAPEL.

THE Trossachs are situated chiefly in the parish of Callander, North Britain; have long been deservedly famous; rank among the finest of Scottish scenery; are yearly visited by vast numbers; admired by all classes; have called into exercise the descriptive powers of many, and inspired the poetic muse of Scott. But “The Lady of the Lake” saw only Nature's works; perfect, indeed, in their kind, sublime and beautiful. From Benvenne's proud summit, or Benan's giddy height, she gazed on scenery as grand as sun could shine on; but there was lacking convenience for the visitor to refresh his body and soothe his soul. Now, from her “dwelling of clouds,” “The Lady” can look down on the Trossachs “hospitable and devout.”

Ardsheanachrochdan Inn, finely situated on the north bank of Loch-Achray, stands towering, capacious, and commodious.

On Monday, the 14th ult., the foundation-stone of the Trossachs' Chapel was laid, with due solemnity, by Dr. Henry Robertson, of Midborland, whose heart and hand have been alike open in furthering this good work. The site, kindly granted by Lady Willoughby D'Ereshy, with other generous grants, to boot, of land and money, is most beautiful; and the design is by the architect of the Inn, Mr. G. P. Kennedy, of London.

Had the architect failed in harmonizing art and nature, “The Lady,” from her “misty abode,” would have frowned; but, according to our informant, he has succeeded in exhibiting them in “sweet accord” and in gaining her lasting smile.

A dwelling for the missionary employed has still to be built by public subscription. Friends will aid; and visitors, for whose bodily and spiritual comfort so much has been done, will not forget that “the curate is without a home.”

On the Sabbath may now be seen the Christian Celt winding his way through the mountain gorge, not to “the fiery cross,” bent on deeds of death, but to the cross of Jesus, humbly to adore and fervently to supplicate life for himself and for his neighbour.

* Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. Hugh M'Darmid, of Callander; by any minister of the Church of Scotland; or by Mr. Alexander Stewart, school-master, Trossachs.